HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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530 Malagasy	530 Malagasy	530 Malagasy
530 01 p[01]	[z-dental] (free)	(free)
530 02 b[02 03]	15 t/s-prenasalized[07 08]	29 h [h-palatalized][60] [h-voice] (free)
530 03 p-prenasalized[08]	16 d/z-prenasalized[07]	
530 04 b-prenasalized	17 t/r-trill-retroflex-voiceless [t/r-fricative-retroflex-voiceless] (free)	
530 05 t[01 04]		
530 06 d[02 03 04]	18 d/r-trill-retroflex	51 i [i-voiceless][61] (free)
530 07 t-prenasalized[04 08]	19 t-prenasalized/r-trill-retroflex-voiceless[08]	52 e-mid[31] [e-mid-voiceless][61] (free)
530 08 d-prenasalized[04]	20 d-prenasalized/r-trill-retroflex	53 a [a-voiceless][61] (free)
530 09 k[01] [k-palatalized][60]	21 f[05]	54 upsilon [o][62] (free) [upsilon-voiceless][61] (free)
530 10 g[02 03] [g-palatalized][60]	22 v	55 o-open[32] (limited)
530 11 k-prenasalized[08] [k-prenasalized-palatalized][60]	23 s[05]	56 yod
530 12 g-prenasalized [g-prenasalized-palatalized][60]	24 z	57 w
530 13 t/s[07] [s-dental] (free)	25 m	
530 14 d/z[07]	26 n	
	27 l[06]	
	28 r-flap [r-trill][30]	

530 $a Malagasy $d Austronesian $e Madagascar $f 6.5 million $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Marilyn Vihman. (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

530 $a Dahl, Otto C. $b 1952 $c Etude de phonologie et de phonetique malagaches $d NTS 16.148-200

530 $a Dyen, Isidore $b 1971 $c Malagasy $e Current Trends in Linguistics, vol.8, ed. by T.A. Sebeok, p.211-239

530 $a **LOWERED PITCH** $A Pitch is greatly lowered - as much as an octave - during the articulation of the voiced obstruents. (p.171, 175f, 182)

530 $a **NASALIZED VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE)** $A "Vowels next to nasal consonants are often 'contaminated' by nasality.... Vowel nasalization is especially frequent between two nasal consonants.... The nasality of the Malagasy vowels is nevertheless less strong than that of the French nasal vowels.... Though nasality is very frequent, it is sometimes absent under the best [nasalizing] conditions." (p.172)

530 $a **PRENASALIZED OBSTRUENTS** $A The length of the prenasalized obstruents "is generally equal to that of simple stops [or affricates, in the case of the prenasalized affricates] in analogous accentual position.... In the voiceless [prenasalized obstruents] the nasal portion is less than half the length of the stop portion. In the voiced ones, on the contrary, the nasal portion is more than half the length of the stop portion.... As with the simple nasals the preceding vowel is generally more or less nasalized. [In one instrumental recording] it is this nasality of the preceding vowel which distinguishes the prenasalized phoneme from a simple oral /p/." (p.174, 188)

530 $a **STRESS** $A "The only prosodic element which can change the meaning of a word is stress, which falls on one of the last three syllables of the word. It can fall on the antepenult only when the final syllable is one of the following: '-na, -ka, -tra, -ni, -ko, -tro' (and '-ki' and '-tri' in constructions). Stress never falls before a diphthong. Except for these restrictions, stress is 'free' and serves to distinguish both words and grammatical forms.... Secondary stress, which is often found in very long words, is not a part of the phonology of the

language, having simply a rhythmic character." (p.153) Stress is marked by high pitch. (p.189)

530 $a SYLLABLE $A (C)V $A "Hiatus of vowels is frequent even inside a word." (p.153) If prenasalized stops and retroflex affricates were treated as clusters, the canon would be (C)(C)(C)V. The voiceless prenasalized stops and affricates do not occur word initially. (p.153)

530 01 $A "/p, t, k/ are...normally voiceless and unaspirated as in French, but aspiration is not excluded from the limits of the phoneme.... The release is generally stronger for /p/ and /t/ than for the two varieties of /k/." (p.170)

530 02 $A "As with the voiceless stops, the release of /g/ is often weaker than that of /d/ and /b/." (p.171)

530 03 $A "Often in initial position voicing [of stops] begins slightly after the occlusion has been made.... Sometimes voicing ceases just before the release. This takes place especially when a final vowel has been devoiced." (p.171)

530 04 $A When a dental stop precedes a stressed vowel, "the tongue is always pressed toward the teeth and the alveolar area.... In unstressed syllable the area of contact is sometimes less extensive.... For some subjects the articulation is often interdental." (p.162)

530 05 $A Initial /f/ and /s/ are often longer than the stops. (p.175f)

530 06 $A "/l/ is sometimes unilateral, but, more often, bilateral." (p.180)

530 07 $A In the articulation of /t/s, t/s-prenasalized, d/z, d/z-prenasalized/ "the teeth are always touched, and generally also a part of the alveolar ridge.... The occlusion is often minimal...sometimes, especially in intervocalic position, [it] may be lacking entirely," but even in that case the dental articulation of the affricates serves to distinguish them from the alveolar sibilants. (p.182)

530 08 $A Dyen (p.214) says that there are no prenasalized voiceless obstruents in the present language, and that words which orthographically have them are pronounced with simple voiceless obstruents.

530 30 $A In the articulation of /r-flap/, "the number of vibrations is variable.... In running discourse there is generally a single vibration." (p.181)

530 31 $A In Merina and a few other dialects, /e-mid/ does not occur in unstressed syllable. (p.154)

530 32 $A /o-open/ occurs as an interjection in many dialects. Dahl maintains that the diphthong /a.upsilon/ does not have a monophthongal variant (such as [o-open]). (p.160) Dyen (p.215) reports a variety of opinions on the prevelance of monophthongization.

530 60 $A The velars and /h/ are palatalized after /i/. (p.165, 171)

530 61 $A Vowels may be devoiced word-finally, especially after voiceless consonants, and also between two voiceless consonants. (p.190, 194) (Not exemplified for all vowels.)

530 62 $A /upsilon/ maybe lowered to [o] before /v/. (p.158) Dyen (p.213) gives the value of /upsilon/ as [o].